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The Daily Courant.

Thurſday, January 31. 1706.

London, January 31.

A further Continuation of the Anſwer to the Elector of Bavaria's Manifeſto.

WHAT the Manifeſto ſays of the Elector Ferdinand Maria, his Electoral Highneſs's Father, viz. *That he arm'd, and took no Part in the War of the Empire that preceeded the Peace of Nimuegen*, is not much to that Elector's Glory; ſeeing the Neutrality he kept was the Effect of a private Reſolution that made him abandon the common Cauſe, at a Time when all the other Members of the Empire thought fit to engage themſelves. The French King, enrag'd at being hindred from making himſelf Maſter of all the Netherlands, upon the Death of Philip IV. of Spain, by the Aſſiſtance which Holland gave to King Charles II, fell upon that Republick for no other Reaſon than Revenge; and gave juſt Apprehenſions that he would treat in the ſame manner all other States that he could oppreſs, unleſs his Fury and Violence were timely oppos'd. The Juſtice of oppoſing a Torrent that threaten'd Germany more than other States, determin'd the Empire to arm, and interpoſe in the Defence of the weaker Party. The French King ſeeing his Deſigns croſs'd, ſought by weak Reaſons, but ſtrong golden Potions, to lay aſleep thoſe who might make the greaſt Efforts againſt him, and force him to reſign what he had taken. But where's the Honour, for a Prince who might ſignalize his Uprightneſs and Courage by protecting the oppreſſed, to ſtand with his Hands acroſs, and like the Gardiner's Dog let his Mouth be ſtop'd with a Morſel to hinder his barking?

The Elector Ferdinand Maria was Son of Maximilian, upon whom the Father of the Emperor Leopold had heap'd Dignities and Territories, and that juſtly, becauſe that Prince treading in the Steps of his Anceſtors had cultivated a cloſe and inviolable Friendſhip with him and his Houſe. All that was given to Ferdinand, nay all the empty Hopes he vainly entertain'd, were a poor Recompence for the Loſs he ſuffer'd of the good Name of a kind Relation, and of a Prince fill'd with natural Affection for the German Nation: That Name he loſt, to gratify a Potentate that had never fail'd to exert his utmoſt Efforts to ruine the Empire. Yet that poor Recompence, which he was forc'd to lay out in raiſing Troops, to exempt himſelf from performing what all the Reaſons of Honour and Friendſhip requir'd of him, was all he got: He ſaw the Empire give Liberty to Holland, without having any Part in the Merit of ſo generous an Action, and the French King forc'd to relinquiſh all his Conqueſts, without being able by his arming to ſave him from that hard and mortifying Neceſſity. This was all the Fruit of Ferdinand's Partiality for France, and his ſeparation from the Empire; and in like Manner the 2 Electors his Sons, who have joyn'd with the moſt Chriſtian King in the preſent War, will in all probability acquire nothing for themſelves, nor be able to do their Confederate any great Service; which is more than half come to paſs already, both thoſe Princes being ſtripp'd of their Dominions, without the French King's being one Jot the eaſier, and 'tis not yet over-viſible which Way he can ever make them amends for ſo great a Loſs. 'Tis a Propoſition of eternal Truth, that the French King ſacrifices all things to his Intereſt, and that he ſeeks to gain ſome Princes only to ruine others with the leſs Oppoſition and more Facility: And in Caſe he ſucceeds, the former become in Time to be no leſs miſerable than thoſe that were not able to reſiſt him; it being his Method to inſult his Allies upon the firſt Occaſion, as well as his Enemies; and if his Projects do not ſucceed, and his Allies come by the worſt, he only laughs at the Misfortune of thoſe that help'd forward his Deſigns. The Hiſtory of our Times affords notorious Examples of this Conduct.

The Manifeſto tells us *his Electoral Highneſs took a Reſolution to poſſeſs himſelf of Ulm, becauſe he could not without being Maſter of that Place preſerve his Dominions from an Invaſion.* A Man muſt be as bad a Geographer as a Politician to ſay this. The Fear the Elector of Bavaria pretends to have been in, might make him apprehend an Invaſion from the Emperor's Hereditary Dominions, that is from Auſtria, Bohemia, Stiria, or Tirol; by which Provinces Bavaria is in great part ſurrounded; and yet we ſee him ſeize Ulm, from whence he had nothing to fear, and neglect the Defence of thoſe Parts of his Frontiers where only the Evil he fear'd could enter. A Prince ſo clear-ſighted as the Elector of Bavaria, could not be guilty of ſuch an Overſight: We therefore rather believe, that the French having promis'd to furniſh him with Means *to bring the Emperor to Reaſon*, (as they themſelves have own'd,) *and give him ſo much Employment at home, that he ſhould have neither Time nor Strength to make any Diſturbance abroad*, inform'd his Electoral Highneſs that the Conqueſt of Ulm was neceſſary for ſecuring them a Paſſage on the Danube, and ſo induc'd him to turn his Arms that Way. This is the moſt natural Explication of that myſterious Enterprize, and of the firſt offenſive Step his Electoral Highneſs took: We leave the World to judge how honourable an Atchievement it was, for his braveſt Officers and Soldiers to diſguiſe themſelves like Butchers, (in which Habit the principal Bavarian Officer was kill'd) that they might the more ſafely maſſacre the Burghers that had the ordinary Guard of the Gates, and who like Sheep were as unprovided for Defence as they were innocent of ought that might make them apprehend ſuch a Treatment.

But, continues the Manifeſto, *the Refuſal of the Circle of Swabia to keep the Promiſes they had often repeated, and upon the Faith of which the Elector had put himſelf to very great Expence to get arm'd the ſooner, diſcharg'd him from having too ſcrupulous a Regard for them, at the Hazard of his own Security.* The Circles do not ſpeak but in their publick Aſſemblies and Diets; ſo that none can have a Right to judge of their Intentions, and much leſs to treat them hoſtilely by ſurprizing and invading their Cities, becauſe certain particular Perſons may have diſappointed thoſe with whom they may have enter'd into Engagements. Treaties are made with the Bodies, not with their Members; and the World would be at a fine paſs, if the Members could engage their Body, and oblige them to perform what they promiſe, poſſibly againſt the Intereſt of the Body, as was the very Caſe before us. The Elector, we are told, put himſelf to the Expence of arming. 'Tis very likely that Charge was born by ſome Body

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else; but granting the Elector was solely at the Expence, he can only blame himself if the Measures he took were false, and if he expected others would adhere to France as firmly as himself. He might have made good Use of the Example of those who had the Wisdom to draw off in Time; if he had, he would now be quietly possess'd of those Dominions which his over great Confidence and Credulity made him risque, and which he has lost. *He had a Right* (says our Author,) *to procure himself Damages from that Circle, and the Course he took in siezing one of their Cities, has many Presidents in Germany.* That Right is much about as clear, as the Title by which the French King claim'd intire Provinces as dependant on the Places which were yielded to him by the Peace of Nimmeguen: But *Presidents* are of no Weight in these Cases, (let them come from Germany or France,) if they are not founded upon a better Right than that of Violence and Force. Henry II. of France being desir'd by some protestant Princes of Germany to succour them, *put himself to Expence* in Order to it. He march'd with his Army, and because the Princes who had ask'd that Succour, and who had made an Accommodation during his march, sent to desire him to advance no further, he siez'd the 3 Bishopricks of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, for making good his Damages: But what Obligation had the 3 Bishopricks to pay for others, and to pay an Expence which for many Reasons Henry ought to have let alone? France however, continues possess'd of those Bishopricks to this Day.

At length, (says the Manifesto,) *the Diet of Ratisbon spoke out, and the 3 Colleges pass'd a Resolution to declare War against France, in order to dethrone the King of Spain his Electoral Highness's Nephew.* The odious Representation the Author of the Manifesto gives of this Declaration, would make Men suspect there was some Injustice in it, if they did not know very well that it was not an Insult first made upon France by the Empire, but an Agreement to repell the Violences France had already committed against the Empire. The French Troops had above a Year before siez'd upon the Electorate of Cologne and the Principality of Liege, and the Elector of Bavaria had begun Hostilities by siezing upon Ulm in Favour of the French. 'Tis true France formerly assum'd a Privilege to sieze upon Countries by Force of Arms, either under Colour of their being Dependancies, or in Virtue of Sentences of the Tribunal of Metz, and would not allow those Invasions to be call'd Hostilities and Wars; but the thing was the same for all that; for in what Manner soever a Man's Purse be taken from him, he that takes it does him ne'er the less Wrong. All the Colleges concurr'd in declaring War against France, because it was France which had invaded the Empire, and which having by Force intruded a King into the Throne of Spain to which the Emperor only had Right, had by that Means siez'd upon the Fiefs of the Empire possess'd by that Crown.

London, January 31.

The 11th Instant the Fleet of English and Dutch Merchant Ships, &c. sail'd from Lisbon for England: Not long after they had been out at Sea, a French Ship hovering about the Fleet, Commadore Jumper made a Signal to the Rye and Lark to chace her: In the Chase the Rye spent her Mast, but is arriv'd at Portsmouth, as is the Lark in the Downes; but the Fleet is not yet arriv'd on our Coast.

Dr. Beugh, Bishop of Landaff, died last Week.

AT the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Thursday, being the last day of January, will be presented an Opera, call'd, The Island Princess, or, The Generous Portuguese. With all the Original Songs and Dialogues by the best Performers, particularly the Enthusiastick Song by Mr. Leveridge, and several new Entertainments of Dancing by Monsieur du Ruel, Mrs. du Ruel, Monsieur Cherrier, and Mrs. Evans, taught by Monsieur Siris,

AT the Queen's Theatre in the Hay-Market, this present Thursday, being the 31st of January, will be reviv'd a Farce, call'd, Squire Trelooby; To which will be added The Masque of Europe's Revels, with an addition of new Dances, never perform'd but twice.

These Plays are Sold by J. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, and B. Lintott Next Nando's Coffee-House, Temple-Bar.

An Entertainment by Mr. *CLINCH* of *BARNET*, who imitates the Flute, Double Curtell, the Organ with 3 Voices, the Horn, Huntsman and Pack of Hounds, the Sham Doctor, the Old Woman, the Drunken Man, the Bells: All Instruments are perform'd by his natural Voice. To be seen this present Evening, at 7 a Clock at the Vine Tavern in Holbourn. Price 1 s.

Left in a Hackney Coach a Silver-hilted Sword with a hollow Blade, about Eleven a Clock on Saturday night; whoever brings it to Mr. Bayock Sword-cutler under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange, or to the Traders Exchange in Hatton Garden, shall receive Ten Shillings Reward.

A very good new Brick House in Broadstreet in Old Soho near Golden-square, over-against the Duke of Ormond's Head, to be let, and the Houshold Goods, all new, to be dispos'd of with or without the House. Enquire at the Duke of Ormond's Head, and know further.

Mr. Clofterman's Collection of Books of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, containing all the most remarkable Antiquities, Temples, Churches, Palaces, Gardens, Fountains, Views, Statues, Galleries, &c. both of Ancient and Modern Rome, together with several other Books, never yet seen at any publick Sale, and a small Parcel of valuable Prints, will be sold by Auction at his own House in the Piazza in Covent-garden, on Monday the 11th of February next. Catalogues may be had at the Place of Sale.

This present Thursday being the 31st Instant, at the Temple Coffee-house in Devreaux Court in the Strand, will begin the Sale by Auction of Bibliotheca Legalis, being a Collection of the most valuable Authors in the statute and common Law of this Realm, and likewise a Miscellaneous Collection of the best Authors in most Arts and Sciences, being the Library of a Gentleman late of the Temple, with a curious Collection of French, and other Prints, among which are the Original Battles of Alexander the Great, &c. Catalogues may be had to Morrow of Charles Smith at the Roe-Buck between the 2 Temple Gates, and at the Place of Sale.

This Day at the BLEW-COAT Coffee-house in Swithin's Ally near the Royal Exchange in Cornhil, continues the Sale by Auction, of an extraordinary Collection of Books, among which are Duty of Man's Works, 7 Vol. Montaigns Essays, 3 Vol. large Paper. Plutarch's Lives, 5 Vol. Hale's Contemplations, compleat. Dr. Goodman's Works, Bp. Wilkins's Works, 4 Vol. Ogilby's Africa, Japan, &c. Catalogues may be had at Mr. D. Brown's at Temple-Bar, Mr. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. Ballard at the Rising Sun in Little-Britain, at Hamlin's and other Coffee-houses about the Exchange, and at the Place of Sale.

Yesterday was Publish'd,

A Course of Lectures upon the Church Catechism, by Dr. Bray, price 4 s. very proper to be Read this Lent. Dr. Brady's 14 Sermons, never before printed, price 5 s. Several Sermons and Discourses Practical, publish'd by Mr. Nathaniel Whaley, Rector of Broughton, Northamptonshire, price 3 s. Mr. Bragg, Minister of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, his Advice to Young Gentlemen, price 2 s. Bp. Taylor's Worthy Communicant, or, a Discourse on the Sacrament, price 5 s. The daily Office of a Christian, being the Devotions of Archbishop Laud, price 2 s. All printed for Richard Wellington at the Dolphin and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Yesterday was publish'd,

The Secret History of the Calves-Head Club, compleat: Or, the Republican Unmask'd. Wherein is fully shewn the Religion of the Calves-Head Heroes, in their Anniversary Thanksgiving Songs on the Thirtieth of January, by them call'd Anthems, for the Years 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, &c. With Reflections thereupon. Now published to demonstrate the restless implacable Spirit of a certain Party still among us, who are never to be satisfied, till the present Establishment in Church and State is subverted. The fifth Edition, with an Appendix, containing a plain Discovery where the Club was kept last 30th of January. To which is annext, a Vindication of the Royal Martyr King Charles I. Wherein are laid open the Republicans Mysteries of Rebellion, written in the Time of the Usurpation, by the Celebrated Mr. Buttler, Author of Hudibras. With a Character of a Presbyterian, written by Sir John Denham, Knight; and the Character of a Modern Whig, or, the Republican in Fashion. Printed for and sold by B. Bragge in Ave-mary-Lane, and at the Raven in Pater-Noster-Row, against Ivy-Lane. 1706.

The New Method of Fortification, Translated from the Original Dutch of the late famous Ingineer Minno Baron of Koehorn, by Tho. Savery Esq; Printed for D. Midwinter at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, where is to be had Military Architecture, representing in one large Sheet all the Parts of a Fortification, &c.

London Fucus for Shooes; being an unparallel'd Composition of the most pure and rich Blacks, choice Oils, &c. and is a thing so adapted to the Use, that the World never yet produc'd the like Invention, having gain'd a general Applause, causing the straitest Shooes to wear with delight and ease, beautifies them to admiration, preserves the Leather from cracking or rotting to the very last; and frees the Feet of all Pains, Corns, Swellings, &c. Sold only at the 7 Stars under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, and at the Perfumers in the little Entry out of Castle Ally into the Royal Exchange. Price 12 d. a Roll. Note, one Roll serves one Person near half a Year. Beware of that late Counterfeit falsly call'd Paris Fucus.

LONDON: Printed, and sold by *Sam. Buckley* at the *Dolphin* in *Little-Britain*.